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GENEALOGICAL DATA
-
OF THE FAMILIES OF
BURT, DEWEY, MEARS, DARBYSHIRE
LEACH, MAUDE AND FENTON

BY

JOHN HENRY MANN .
J.H.M.

New York
1920

JHM

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(Burt
Mann

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BURT

DEWEY

MEARS

DARBYSHIRE

LEACH

MAUDE

FENTON

Mr. John Henry Mann, 11-14 34 St., N. Y. C.
Sept. 8, 1886.



R E V I S E D

E X T R A C T S

F R O M

MEMORANDA de FAMILIES CONNECTED WITH THE BAGG FAMILY

compiled about 1865

B Y

Matthew Darbyshire Bagg Esq

born 20 March 1818 died 1 January 1881

revised by

John Henry Mann Esq, 1882—

~~1865~~

1920

A complete copy of the said manuscript "Mema. de Families
connected with the Bagg Family" is in the library
of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society
New York City.



BURT

BURT FAMILY

Burt: Anglo-Saxon boerht bright clear splendid.
Lower Patronimica Britanica 1859.

HENRY BURT

HENRY BURT of Roxbury Massachussetts had his house burned for which loss the General Court made a grant in November 1639 to the town of £8. He removed the next year to Springfield and was there clerk of the writs though the records of the births of his own children are not found and died 30 April 1662. His widow Ulalia died 29 August 1690 and of his children we know names for

Jonathan who married 1651 Elizabeth Lobdell and had issue Nathaniel who married 1663 Rebecca Sikes and had issue resided in Long Meadow and died in 1720

- David
- Sarah
- Abigail
- Mary
- Elizabeth

Hannah born 28 April 1641 who married John Lagg
Patience

Dorcas who married John Stiles *She b June 1644*

Mercy born 27 July 1647 who married Samuel Wright Junior.

The four last named of these eight daughters were born after his removal to Springfield. Patience became Mrs. Bliss. A tradition is preserved that the mother of these children was laid out for dead in England and put in her coffin. But signs of life appearing at her funeral she recovered came to New England settled at Springfield and here had nineteen children.

Savage New England Genealogical Dictionary Boston 1860

This tradition is quoted from Dr Ezra Stiles President Yale College and a descendant of Dorcas is doubted by the above author Hon James Savage. The records of the births of Henry Burt's children are however now found at Springfield and are published in the New England Historical Genealogical Register volume XVIII.

Henry Burt died 30 April 1662. The inventory of his estate was £181 14s. His debts were £50.

R H Burnham is engaged on a Burt genealogy.

DEWEY

DEWEY FAMILY

This name is spelled Duce in the records of the town of Dorchester. Styles' Windsor.

THOMAS' DEWEY

THOMAS' was born married 22 March 1638 and died 27 April 1648 at Windsor. He was the settler and came from Sandwich in the county of Kent England to Dorchester Massachusetts in 1633 was enrolled there a freeman 14 May 1634 removed about 1638 to Windsor Connecticut where he married 22 March 1638 Frances *Clarke* daughter of and widow of Joseph Clark by whom he had

— Thomas^y Dewey baptized 16 February 1640 married Constant^e Hawes died at Westfield 1690. They had Abigail^y Dewey born 14 February 1680 who married her first cousin Thomas^s Dewey born 29 June 1682.

Josiah^y Dewey baptized 10 October 1641 married 1662 Hepzibah daughter of Richard Lyman of Northampton.

Anna^y Dewey baptized 15 October 1643 married John Woodward of Lebanon Connecticut.

Israel^y Dewey baptized 25 September 1645 married 1668 Abigail Drake of Windsor died 1728.

Jedediah^y Dewey baptized 15 December 1647 married Sarah Orton. They had Thomas^s Dewey born 29 June 1682 who married his first cousin Abigail^y Dewey born 14 February 1680.

THOMAS² DEWEY

THOMAS² (Thomas¹) was baptized 16 February 1640 married
and died 1690. He married Constance
Hawes born 17 July 1642 the daughter of Richard Hawes who with
wife Ann came to Dorchester in 1635 and died January 1657.
Thomas² Dewey by wife Constance Hawes had:

Abigail³ Dewey born 14 February 1680 married 7 November 1706
her first cousin Thomas³ Dewey the son of Jedediah³ Dewey
and Sarah Orton his wife.

JEDEDIAH² DEWEY

JEDEDIAH² (Thomas¹) was baptized 15 December 1647 married
1671 and died 26 January 1728. He married
Sarah Orton born 22 August 1652 daughter of Thomas Orton born
1613 of Hartford or Windsor Connecticut and Margaret
Pratt his wife Jedediah resided at Farmington and afterwards and
chiefly at Westfield and had ten children five of them sons.
From him and his brother Josiah and chiefly from him all the
Deweys in the country are descended. By wife Sarah Orton who
died 20 November 1711 he had:

Sarah³ Dewey born 28 March 1672 married Colonel John Ashley
Margaret³ Dewey born 10 January 1674 married Daniel Bisell
Jedediah³ Dewey born 14 June 1676 married Rebecca Williams
Daniel³ Dewey born 9 March 1679
Thomas³ Dewey born 29 June 1682 married 7 November 1706 his
first cousin Abigail Dewey the widow of Joseph Ashley
and daughter of Thomas Dewey and Constance Hawes his
wife
Joseph³ Dewey born 10 May 1684 died 1757
Hannah³ Dewey born 14 March 1685
Mary³ Dewey born 1 March 1688
James³ Dewey born 3 April 1692 married 1718 Elizabeth Ashley
Abigail³ Dewey born 17 November 1694.

ABIGAIL DEWEY

ABIGAIL (Thomas Thomas) was born 14 February 1680 married 7 November 1706 and died 20 December 1747. She married firstly Joseph Ashley and after his death and under the name of Abigail Ashley on 7 November 1706 married secondly her first cousin Thomas Dewey born 29 June 1682 the son of Jedediah Dewey and Sarah Orton his wife. The children of Abigail Dewey and Thomas Dewey are given under their father namely under

THOMAS DEWEY

THOMAS (Jedediah Thomas) was born 29 June 1682 married 7 November 1706 and died 15 March 1758. In History of the Strong Family Albany 1872 by Dwight page 30 it is stated that he married 7 November 1706 Abigail Ashley born 1 October 1702 daughter of Joseph Ashley and Abigail Dewey his wife and that he died 15 March 1758 and his wife died 20 December 1747. This was a mistake. The author confounded the mother and daughter. Thomas Dewey married his first cousin the widow Abigail (Dewey) Ashley born 14 February 1680 the daughter of Thomas Dewey and Constance Hawes his wife. According to VI New York Genealogical Record page 73 his wife Abigail died 20 December 1747 at Sheffield and he married Elizabeth Harmon. Thomas Dewey by wife Abigail (Dewey) Ashley had:

Thomas Dewey born 20 April 1708 died 1709
Abigail Dewey born 24 April 1710 married 1734 Daniel Bagg
Israel Dewey born 3 March 1713 married 1734 Lydia Moseley
and lived at Great Barrington
Hannah Dewey born 22 June 1715
Bashua Dewey born 12 August 1718 married 19 April 1744
James Bagg
Thomas Dewey born November 1721.

APPENDIX

ABIGAIL DEWEY born 14 February 1680 and THOMAS DEWEY born 29 June 1682 intermarried on 7 November 1706 and had

ABIGAIL DEWEY born 24 April 1710 married 1734 Daniel Bagg and had

MOSES BAGG born 12 August 1737 married 4 July 1771 Elizabeth Mears and had

MOSES BAGG born 13 March 1779 married 16 November 1807 Sophia Darbyshire and had

EMMA BAGG born 15 September 1813 married 27 September 1832 Charles Addison Mann and had

JAMES FORD MANN born 24 May 1837 married 16 May 1861 Emma Louise Oberteuffer and had

JOHN HENRY MANN born 11 May 1863

MEARS

Note 1925 by John Henry Mann:
a man named Neal F. Mears of Chicago
was a Genealogist in 1925.

MEARS FAMILY

MEARS a parish in Northamptonshire.

Lower Patronimica Britanica.

The family of Meares of Meares Court claim that their name was originally Delamere.

STEPHEN (?) MEARS of Springfield by Sarah (?) his wife had Thomas Mears removed to Poultney Vermont and had a son James Mears who settled at Elbridge Onondaga county New York James Mears removed to Savannah Georgia and had two sons Solomon Mears and Samuel Mears. The said Solomon Mears married Miss Daggett and lived at New Haven and had as supposed a son John Daggett Mears who was graduated at Yale College in 1814 M D Naugatuck Connecticut died 1877

The third son was lost in the French Wars before the revolution Elizabeth Mears married 4 July 1771 Moses Bagg and died at Utica 21 March 1805 aged 65 years

Sarah Mears the second daughter was married 15 February 1759 to David Cooley and lived in West Springfield Massachusetts with a numerous family

Ruth Mears the third daughter was married 15 January 1756 to Aaron Cooley and lived at Long Meadow Massachusetts and had a son Lewis Cooley who married Miss Cotton and lived at Pompey Onondaga county New York

(Recollections circa 1840 of Moses Bagg born 13 March 1779)

Marchbanks an assumed name of Philadelphia inquires about the Mears family in the American Historical Magazine and Notes & Queries New York volume I page 122. There was a Simon Mears at Poultney Vermont in 1807. In 1771 in connection with the family at Springfield is mentioned Mr Verstelle and wife. Professor John W Mears 1870 of Hamilton College came from Philadelphia and says his family is from the south. Edward Solomon Meers of Naugatuck Connecticut a medical student at Yale College 1872. Edward Solomon Meers according to the Strong Genealogy is a son of John D Mars of Naugatuck. Widow Ruth Mears died at West Springfield 28 March 1806 aged 98. The catalogue of graduates of Yale University has under 1814 John Daggett Meers died 1877.

DARBYSHIRE

DARBYSHIRE FAMILY

This name is derived from that of the county of Derbyshire which was formerly sometimes written Darbyshire or Darbishire. The county in turn takes its name from its chief town Derby which was so called from the ancient abundance of game Deer-by the last syllable denoting locality. It is noticeable however that West Derby hundred in the county of Lancaster near Liverpool and from which place the Earls of Derby take their title was also sometimes called Darbyshire.

According to a memorandum made by Matthew Darbyshire born 14 October 1749 the Darbyshire family here treated of which is not the only one of the name originated at or near Holm near Howden on the Ouse about 20 miles south of York in the East Riding of Yorkshire England. Seton which adjoins Holm above named was the place whence Matthew Darbyshire living in 1699 came in his youth to the city of York.

MATTHEW¹ DARBYSHIRE

MATTHEW¹ DARBYSHIRE born _____ married _____ and died _____ in York. In his youth he came to _____ York from Seton which adjoins Holm near Howden on the Ouse about twenty-miles south of York. He resided in York in 1699 and died in Tannerrow in that city aged 93 leaving a son.

CHRISTOPHER² DARBYSHIRE

CHRISTOPHER² (Matthew¹) also lived in York and died in Tannerrow aged 87 leaving two sons.

Christopher² Darbyshire

George³ Darbyshire presumed to have left issue

124

CHRISTOPHER³ DARBYSHIRE

CHRISTOPHER³ (Christopher² Matthew¹) married Ann Winn daughter of William Winn and Mary or Ann Beecroft his wife of Naburn on the east side of the Ouse about four miles south of York. Said Ann Winn was born at Marston in Yorkshire but William Winn came from Collingham on the Wharfe about two miles south of Wetherby in the West Riding. Christopher³ Darbyshire by wife Ann Winn had

Christopher⁴ Darbyshire who married Mary Wilkinson by whom he had George⁵ living in 1865 near Beverley aged 80, Christopher⁵ living in 1865 with a numerous family in Dundas Street York, William⁵, Robert⁵, Thomas⁵, Ann⁵, Mary⁵, Jane⁵ and Sarah⁵. Said Christopher⁴ was living in York in 1835 but died many years ago.

Matthew⁴ Darbyshire married Rachel Leach

George⁴ Darbyshire who married Miss Ryves daughter of Captain Thomas Ryves of the Guards and Theresa Benoir his wife Captain Ryves was stationed in Canada about 1772 and is supposed to have married his wife in Montreal. George Darbyshire was admitted freeman of York in 1789 was lieutenant in the volunteers and about 1820 was sheriff of the city of York and for many years afterwards member of the Common Council and was living in 1829. He had no issue by his wife.

MATTHEW⁴ DARBYSHIRE

MATTHEW⁴ (Christopher³ Christopher¹ Matthew¹) was born 14 October 1749 married 24 March 1772 and died 22 June 1818 He was born in the parish of St Martins Spurriergate York was admitted freeman in 1772 and married 24 March 1772 at St Michael Spurriergate in the above parish against her father's wifes Rachel Leach daughter of William Leach Esq and Mary Hallowell his wife of West Riddlesden Bingley Yorkshire by whom he had:
 Mary⁵ Darbyshire born 5 December 1772 at York married 1792 Thomas Mallison Bromley and remained in Hull
 Delia Leach⁵ Darbyshire born 20 February 1774 at Hull married Walter Morgan
 Ann⁵ Darbyshire born 17 February 1775 at Hull married John Hooker
 Elizabeth⁵ Darbyshire born 18 May 1776 at Hull Died young.
 Rachel⁵ Darbyshire born 22 July 1777 at Hull Died young.
 Sophia⁵ Darbyshire born 25 September 1778 at Hull. "Three days after ye openg ye dock she was born". In Maul's British Gazette it is said that the opening of the Great Dock at Hull in 1778 was the pommencement of the prosperity of the town. She married Moses Bagg.
 Robert Deighton⁵ Darbyshire born 4 November 1779 at Hull.
 William⁵ Darbyshire born 13 November 1780 at Hull.
 Christopher⁵ Darbyshire born 5 January 1782 at Hull.
 Rachel Leach⁵ Darbyshire born 13 March 1783 at Hull married David Cowling.
 Martha⁵ Darbyshire born 28 September 1784 at Hull died young
 George Henry⁵ Darbyshire born 22 October 1785 at Wakefield.
 Emma⁵ Darbyshire born 14 September 1787 at Wakefield married Alfred Churchill.
 Charlotte⁵ Darbyshire born 4 May 1789 at Wakefield died unmarried.
 Isabella⁵ Darbyshire born 18 February 1791 at Wakefield died young.

Matthew⁴ Darbyshire lived firstly at York where his daughter Mary's birth is registered at St Saviour gate Chapel. Thence in 1773 he removed to Kingston upon Hull. His childred born at this place are registered at Bowalby land Chapel (of which Mr John Beverley was pastor from 1757 to 1798 vide Tickell's History of Hull page 816) This is a Unitarian Church there called Presbyterian as is also the chapel at Wakefield to which town he removed in 1785. There his ^{children} childre births are registered at Westgate chapel. In 1794 with most of his family he came to the United States. He was at once naturalized in New York and after staying one season in Brooklyn he bought a farm in Hartwick in



Otsego county New York about a mile west of the Hartwick Seminary which he called Spring Hill and whither he removed. Being as ignorant of practical farming as he had hitherto found himself unsuccessful in the business of a jeweller to which he had been brought up he was obliged to depend very much on assistance from his wife's relatives. On her death 22 February 1800 or soon afterwards he made a visit to England. He was a public spirited citizen and took an active interest in agricultural improvements and was one of the chief promoters of the Otsego county Agricultural Society the first of the kind in the state. He was an early friend of constructing the Erie canal. ^{He married secondly Miss Rachel Leach by whom he had no issue.} He died 22 June 1818. His widow died at or near Providence Rhode Island circa 1842. He is buried together with his first wife at Hartwick Seminary.

As Mrs Rachel Darbyshire was eventually co-heiress of her father William Leach her descendants in the male line who are entitled to use coat armor (In order to quarter it the Darbyshire family should have had their own coat of arms) may make use of his which is thus described.

ARMS OF LEACH OF RIDDLESDEN Quarterly; first and fourth Ermine on a chief indented **gules** three ducal coronets or for Leche; second and third argent three bars gemelle sable over all a lion rampant **gules** charged on the shoulder with a cross crosslet fitchee or for Maude

CREST OF LEACH. The dexter arm couped on a wreath bearing a snake or leach proper entwined around the arm vert.

ARMS to be differenced with a crescent as William Leach was the youngest son.

MOTTO Industria.

SOPHIA⁵ DARBYSHIRE

SOPHIA^c (Matthew⁴ Christopher³ Christopher² Matthew¹) was born 25 September 1778 married 16 November 1807 and died 19 September 1833. She was married at Hartwick 16 November 1807 by Rev William Neil to Moses Bagg of Utica by whom she had Emma^c Bagg married Charles A Mann of Utica Moses Mears^c Bagg M D Matthew Darbyshire^c Bagg Esq Egbert^c Bagg Esq John^c Bagg born 1 November 1821 died 14 October 1822.

Mrs Bagg was distinguished by her taste her energy and her active benevolence. She was the principal founder of the Utica Orphan Asylum a flourishing institution. The following obituary notice of her appeared in one of the Utica papers. It was written by Hon Ezekiel Bacon who survived her for 38 years.

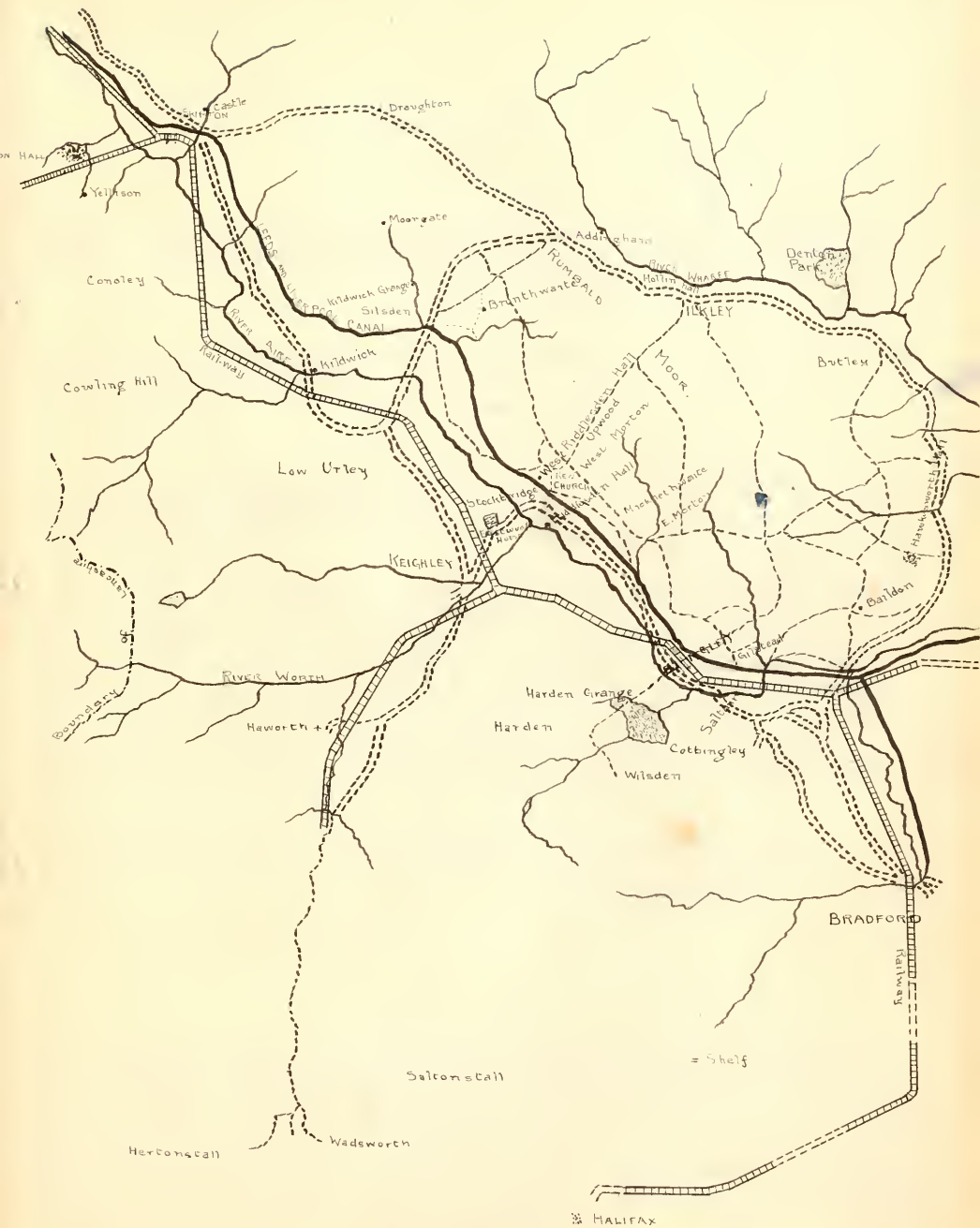
"The death of Mrs Sophia Bagg of this city was briefly noticed in the last week's papers. The numerous friends of the deceased and especially her associates in that benevolent enterprise the founding of the Orphan Asylum feel that at least a passing tribute is due to the memory of one who occupied a station of more than common usefulness and has left an impress upon the society and upon the hearts of her friends too permanent to be at once obliterated. Mrs Bagg was certainly a woman of more than common strength of mind. To a clear and discriminating judgment she added a firmness of purpose and an energy of execution that enabled her while discharging ~~with~~ with scrupulous fidelity all her domestic and social duties to enlarge the sphere of active benevolence and leave behind her substantial memorials of her usefulness. Mrs Bagg was very little of a theorist. Mere speculative benevolence was no part of her creed. She was not of those who say "be ye warmed and be ye clothed" and yet "give not those things that are needful". The results she aimed at were practical her means of operation simple but efficient. She was eminently a Christian philanthropist a character most amiable a station the most useful that Providence permits us to occupy in this world. Her religious impressions were warm and her opinions decided but actively constituted the life blood that imparted vitality and gave vigor to her faith. While she "kept herself unspotted from the world" she did not forget to "visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction".

"To the Orphan Asylum Association of which she was generally acknowledged to be the founder and was at the time of her death the first directress her loss seems irreparable. To her efforts and to the peculiar adaption of her mind to the promotion of such an enterprise that society as far as human instrumentality is concerned owes its existence and its present capacity for usefulness. Her removal from this scene of her labors throws over her survivors an oppressive gloom and adds to their responsibilities a weight which they feel to be vastly increased.

"The success of this enterprise was an object dear to the heart of the deceased and while her capacity for execution her sense of duty and her independent station in society called upon her in language that could not be mistaken to dedicate herself to the service of her Maker and the interests of her fellow beings. She felt that such an undertaking was worthy of her efforts and opened a door for the exercise of her best faculties. But she has gone as it seems before her work was done to receive as we trust and believe the reward of her labors. Her friends mourn not as those that have no hope and it only remains that those who survive her and to whom her memory is precious should imitate the virtues which made her life useful and her death happy. At a meeting of the board of managers of the Orphan Asylum on Friday last appropriate resolutions were passed expressive of their estimation of the deceased and their sense of loss they have sustained."

She died 19 September 1833 and was buried in the old graveyard at Utica whence her remains were removed in 1857 to Forest Hill cemetery where there is a family monument. On it her age is erroneously stated at 53 years. Her husband married second Susan Tracy and died 9 January 1844. His widow died 16 July 1859. They were also buried at Forest Hill. In 1834 Moses Bagg in company with his sister-in-law Charlotte Darbyshire the tenth daughter of said Matthew Darbyshire visited York England and there they received the property of Mrs Cowling which had been left to her for life by her great-aunt Rachel Leach and after the death of Mrs Cowling to her surviving sisters who proved to be the aforesaid Mrs Morgan Mrs Bagg Mrs Churchill and Miss Charlotte Darbyshire. This legacy in all amounted to about \$16,000.

LEACH





LEACH FAMILY

LEECH: Anglo-Saxon Loece, a physician . The blood sucking reptile (?) (hirundo) is so called from its salutary properties.
Lower Pat Brit

There are other Leach families whose name is derived from a parish in county Chester.

Lower Pat Brit

ARMS of Leche of Chatsworth, county Derby. Ermine on a chief indented gules three crowns or.

The origin of the crowns in the arms is thus recorded in an old pedigree:

"One of this ancient family living in Barkshire near Windsor in ye time of King Edward III entertained and feasted three kings in his house, one ye king of England, ye king of France and ye king of Scotts, which two kings were at that time prisoners of King Edward, which king Edward to requite his good entertainment and other favours gave him the crowns in his chief indented gules the field ermine, which coate is borne by the name and family dispersed into many other countays, as Bedfordshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lincolnshire."

CREST: Out of a ducal coronet or an arm erect proper grasping a leach or snake environed around the arm vert.

Burke's Armory.

In an abstract of deeds in Harleian MS (2119-50) it appears that the Leche family were settled in Carden as early as 20 Edward III when Eva, widow of Hugh de Warin, releases lands in Cawethin to John Leche and Lucy his wife, her sister, which John is said to be father of John Leche physician to Edward III who by patent 50 Edward III was grantee of Castle Warin and other lands in Kildare and was father of David the father of John Leche who obtained Lower Carden by marriage with Elinor de Cawarden.

Omerod's Cheshire II. 384.

The ancestor of the family of Leche of Chatsworth was one of the surgeons of King Edward III.

Lyson's Maz. Brit. V, 134.
Lower Pat. Brit.

Chatsworth was for many generations the property of a family named Leche of Leach one of whom named John was chirurgeon or as a medical attendant was termed at that period leech to the king.

Glover's Derbyshire II, 251.

They were of Chatsworth many years before they became possessed of the manor.

Lysons V. 134, 147.

SIR WILLIAM' LEECH.

Sir William' Leech of Chattisworth was father of Dawkins' Leech.

DAWKINS' LEECH.

Dawkins' (William') had a son Phillip'.

PHILLIP' LEECH

Phillip' (Dawkins' William') of Chatisworth was father of another Dawkins' Leech of Chatisworth.

DAWKINS' LEECH

Dawkins' (Phillip' Dawkins' William') of Chatisworth had two



sons:

Sir Phillip Leche knight of whom below

Sir Roger Leche knight of Beaurepair, Beaupres or Belper in the county of Derby. Henry IV by his royal mandate of June 3, 1405 appointed John Stambley and this Roger Leach his chosen faithful servants to seize the city of York and all its privileges and to keep and govern the same separately or together until further orders. He was treasurer of the household to this monarch (counter roller an hosted del roy) and according to Glover (Debb. II. 251) Lord High Treasurer of England in the time of Henry V. He was one of the heroes of Agincourt. He purchased the manor of Wellesley in Matlock (Derb.) from Richard Minors, Esq., who owned it in the reign of Henry VI. He had three daughters, Isabel the wife of Sir Sampson Menevell knight, Mary the wife of Sir Edmund Foljamb knight, and Ann wife of John Sacheverell Esq. He was treasurer of England 4 Henry V.

SIR PHILIP LECHE.

SIR PHILIP (Dwakin^s Phillip Dawkins William^l) knight aforesaid the other son of said Dawkins^l, was treasurer of the wars of France. This distinguished knight was appointed to maintain a military post at the seige of Rouen. He was also governor of Monceaux and newcastle and was sent by the king on a commission with the Earl Marshal to the province of Maine (Glov. II, 251) In Hayden Book of Dignaties his name appears as Lord High Treasurer of England in 1417. He had besides a daughter Elinor the wife of Robert Kniveton Esq., also a son Ralph^l.

RALPH LEECH

RALPH (Philip^s Dawkins^l Phillip^l Dawkins^l William^l) of Chatsworth married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Eyre of Padsley and by her had three daughters and three sons, viz:

Elizabeth^l the wife of Shirley.

Alicia^l the wife of Hugh Annessley.

Joanna^l the wife of Peter Poole of Radburn.

Ralph who married Elizabeth Durrant.
John of Carden, Ches.
Phillip of whom next.

It does not appear which of these was the heir except from the fact that Phillip was subsequently in possession of Chatsworth, it is fair to assume that he was the oldest. There seems to be a doubt as to the particular origin of Leche of Carden although he is known to be a junior branch of Leche of Chatsworth. This branch is still extant near Chester. The present John Leche of Carden is worth about £14,000 per annum. Another account of the divergence of this branch is in the foregoing extract from Omerod's Cheshr. I am inclined to look to Ralph who married Elizabeth Durrant as the ancestor of Leche of Halifax and afterwards of Bingley.

PHILLIP LEECH.

PHILLIP (Ralph Philip Dawkins Phillip Dawkins William) aforesaid son of Ralph was of Chatsworth 15 Henry VII and married Anna daughter and heiress of Edmund Vernon and had a daughter and two sons:

Anna

George his heir

Ralph who married Elizabeth Okeover of Okeover (Ofer)

GEORGE LEECH.

GEORGE (Phillip Ralph Philip Dawkins Phillip Dawkins William) aforesaid son of Phillip died in 1505 having married Anna daughter and heiress of Babington Esq and widow of Roger Greenhalgh by whom he had two sons:

Roger his heir of whom next

Ralph married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Leeche of Hasland and widow of John Hardwick and had by her Elizabeth the wife of Anthony Wingfield, Jane the wife of Thomas Kniveton of Mercaston and Margaret the wife of Richard Slater of Slaughter of Sutton in Lincolnshire and afterwards wife of Harris. These daughters who were it is supposed

the half sisters of the celebrated Bess of Hardwick Countess of Shrewsbury were the eventual heiresses of the Leches of Chatsworth. (Rolf Leech possibly the same was a captain in the vanguard of the army which entered France in 1513 and Roger Leech, perhaps his brother, his petty captain.)

(Glov. II. 251)

ROGER¹ LEECH.

ROGER (George Phillip Ralph Philip Dawkins Phillip Dawkins William¹) aforesaid son of George was of Chatsworth 16 Henry VIII and married Anna daughter of Robert Hassebrigg of the county of Northampton, and by her had a son:

Francis¹¹ Leech.

FRANCIS¹¹ LEECHE.

FRANCIS¹¹ (Roger¹ George Phillip¹ Ralph Philip Dawkins¹ Phillip Dawkins William¹) was of Chatsworth and married Alicia daughter of John Hardwick and sister of the countess of Shrewsbury to whose ambition and intrigues it is safe to attribute the sale of Chatsworth by this Francis¹¹ Leech. The purchasers were the family of Argard who transferred it to Sir William Cavendish then being the husband of Bess of Hardwick. Francis¹¹ Leech had no issue and died in 1550. Sir William Cavendish who is the ancestor of the present Duke of Devonshire had the mansion of the Leches at Chatsworth taken down to build the residence now occupied by his descendants and considered the most beautiful in England. But he died long before its completion and his widow married for her fourth husband the Earl of Shrewsbury, for she was a widow when she married Sir William. Him she persuaded to grant by his will to herself a life estate in Chatsworth where she resided while countess of Shrewsbury. Her husband was appointed by Queen Elizabeth one of the custodians of Mary Queen of Scots during her imprisonment and at Chatsworth Mary passed a portion of her captivity. Bess after the death of the Earl continued to reside at Chatsworth. She compelled all her husbands to give her a life estate in their landed property and before her death had possession of some of the finest places in England.

Harleian MSS 1093 pp 87B 92B 96; 1537 p 75B; 6128 p 81; 6592 p 4B.

THE LEECHES of BINGLEY.

It is not certain at what time the branch of Bingley separated from the Leeches of Chatsworth. All that is known is that the former claimed to be of the same family, that they used the same coat armor, that on the engrossed pedigree drawn up about 1750 the name of the before mentioned Sir Roger Leech knight appears and that it states that the Leeches of Carden are a junior branch. The name of the Chatsworth family was usually written Leche but on the pedigrees in Harleian MSS it is spelled generally Leech. As already seen it became extinct in 1550.

The first memorandum that I have concerning the Bingley family is that in 1430 in November (of Henry VI) John Leche of Schelfe in the parish of Halifax (Yorksh) spelled and wrote his name Leche as appears by deed in possession of David Leach of Riddlesden at the time of making said pedigree. Schelfe was so called from its appearance like a shelf. Soon after this time the name began to be written Leache and finally settled to Leach.

In the middle of the fifteenth century they moved to Bingley in the same county, as appeared by deed cited on said pedigree and then in possession of Thomas Leach of Burlington and Morton Morehouse in said parish. This deed is dated in 1491 May 11 (6 Henry VII) and contained the names of William and John Leche of Bingley.

Bingley is a large parish on the north bank of the Aire opposite to Keighley and twenty miles west of Leeds. The meaning of the name is the field of Bingel or Bing. (Whittaker's Craven) In 1120 it was the property of William Paganell. His successors were the gants. Then followed the Cantelupes of whom William de Cantelupe received a confirmation from the crown of the village of Bingley of the gift of feoffment of Ranulph Earl of Chester and held of him as chief lord by the service of half a knight's fee.

Next follows Millisant de Montalt daughter of said William de Cantelupe who by charter S. D. (without date) in her pure widowhood grants to Alianore La Zouche her daughter and the heirs of her daughter lawfully begotten her manor of Bingele with the appurtenances. This Millisent deed in or immediately before 9 Edward I. The manor next passed to the Harcourts to whom by marriage Sir Thomas Astley ancestor of the Astleys of Pattershull Staffordshire succeeded. The Astleys sold to the Walkers and they to Hugh Currer of Morley whose son William married Isabel Maude and whose grandson sold the manor to Benson whose descendant James L. Fox is present owner.

Whitt. Crav. p 140.

1535 July 5 (26 Henry VIII) Joan Leach widow one of this family surrendered her estate at Micklethwaite in this parish into the hands of Thomas Astley Esq then lord of the manor in trust for her second son Thomas ancestor of the Micklethwaite family.

Some of the villages within the manor of Bingley are Gillstead and Micklethwaite of which Rishworth is part. Other manors within the parish of Bingley are Cottingley belonging to the assignees of B. Ferrand, Harden containing Morley belonging to T. Parker, Esq., East Riddlesden belonging to (Nicholas) Starkie Esq and West Riddlesden belonging to the Leaches. Riddlesden contains Morton and Morton Banks. Morton, however, if not now was formerly a distinct manor belonging 9 Edward II to Peter de Marthley and Ralph de Illeton.

Whitt. ib.

The church of Bingley was given to the priory of Drax by William Paganell. It was rectorial until 1197 when it went to the priory. It was a plain and decent structure and was probably restored in the early part of Henry VIII's reign. The glass of the choir windows was painted by Dodsworth in 1621 and contains among other coats of arms those of Mohant or Montalt. The church is dedicated to All Souls.

Whitt. p. 140

This church is in the village of Bingley and on the line of the rail road. In the yard near the south porch are the graves of the Leaches of Riddlesden.

Some of the places owned by the Leaches in Bingley who soon became a numerous race were Morton, Morton Morehouse, Gillstead, West Riddlesden, Micklethwaite and Burlington.

JOAN¹ LEACH WIDOW.

JOAN¹ had a son John .

JOHN² LEACH

JOHN² (Joan¹) was the eldest son of said Joan¹ and was settled in her lifetime probably as heir of his father on the estate of Moreton Morehouse. He is supposed to have left a son William³.

WILLIAM³ LEACH.

WILLIAM³ Leach (supposed to be a son of John² and grandson of Joan¹ Leach widow) had three sons and two daughters:

John⁴ of whom next

Margaret⁴ baptized in 1586.

Thomas⁴ baptized 20 December 1587 died unmarried aged 14.

Isabella⁴ baptized 29 September 1589 died unmarried an infant.

Robert⁴ baptized 21 July 1592 and had issue who are supposed to be the family of Morton.

JOHN⁴ LEACH

JOHN⁴ (William³ John² Joan¹) aforesaid eldest son and heir of William³ baptized 8 December 1584 married firstly Grace Pighills (which name Lower states is derived from a locality and has been vulgarized in more modern times to "Pickles") by whom he had no issue. He married secondly Ann daughter of Thomas Maude of West Riddlesden Esqre who surviving all her brothers being seven or eight in number became sole heiress of the family. By her John⁴ Leach had issue:

Thomas⁵ of whom next.

Elizabeth married to Mr. Fleming of the kingdom of Scotland by whom she had one daughter named Barbara⁶ married Michael Mitchell of Morley Hall in Biggley and had issue.

THOMAS^s LEACH

THOMAS^s (John^h William John^h Joan^l) aforesaid son and heir of John^h was born in 1638. He married Mary Hargreaves of Goldshaw Booth near Padiham in Lancashire. Sabden in Goldshaw Booth is the residence of James Hargreaves Esq according to Baines Lanc III 234. By her John (so in original) had issue:

ANN^l married to Richard Wainman of Draughton and had issue.

A Mrs. Wainman was patron of Ilkley in 1st quarter of 19th century.

MAUDLAND^l died an infant unmarried. His birth probably indicates about the time of their obtaining possession of West Riddlesden.

JOHN^l of whom next

DAVID^l died an infant unmarried.

MARY^l married to Richard Coates of Morton by whom she had a numerous family. One of them Susanna was married to Samuel Hartley of Burlingwoodhead and had a son Samuel coelebs in 1750. Mary Coates a granddaughter of said Richard and Mary Coates was married to Jashua Cowling of Brunthwaite (Burnthwaite?) and had several children of whom the seventh not christened in 1750 was born September 27th 1749. There was a Coates family of some importance seated at Kildwick Grange and Royd House or Royal House in Craven who have intermarried with the Swire family of Conoley (vide Burkes Land. Gen. art. Swire) and with the Hartleys of Marton (believed to be a different place to Morton). Of these Hartleys Sir Roundell Palmer knight Sabr Gent in 1863 is a descendant. Roger Coates of this family was M P. John Coates and Roger Coates attorneys were of great service to the Earl of Thanet in procuring the tenants of the Clifford estates to attorn to him for which he presented each of them with a set of silver beakers now in possession of the Swire family.

THOMAS^o — ~~Thomas was~~ born in 1672 married Ellen Hoyle of Kirkby Lonsdale and had a numerous family supposed those of Burlington and Morton Morehouse. The exact locality of the former place I do not find but presume it is in Bingley.

JOHN LEACH

JOHN (Thomas John William John Joan) aforesaid son and ultimately the heir of Thomas married Mary the daughter of Christopher Hartley of Barrowford near Colne in Lancashire. Lower states that Hartley and Hargreaves are both names derived from locality and that there are places named Hartley in Kent and Northumberland and parishes named Hargreaves in counties Chester, Northampton and Suffolk. By Mary Hartley his wife said John Leach had:

DAVID of whom next

MARY died an infant unmarried.

THOMAS married but died without issue 22 Aug 1749.

JOHN married Rose Emmett of Morton by whom he had issue.

ELIAZER married Martha Shackleton of Ingro by whom he had issue

BENJAMIN coelebs in 1750.

WILLIAM married and had no issue.

DAVID LEACH

DAVID (John Thomas John William John Joan) aforesaid son and heir of said John was born 15 October 1695. He was entitled to quarter the arms of Maude as probably his father had been also. He married Rachel the daughter of Thomas Fenton and Mary his wife of Hunslet near Leeds. He seems to have been a man of high standing and much public spirit. He probably made the investment in the Leeds and Liverpool Canal which was constructed in his time and passes through the parish of Bingley along the valley of the Aire and through his estate at West Riddlesden. The property of his daughter Rachel which she gave to her grand-niece Mrs. Cowling consisted of stock in this canal company. It proved to be a very profitable investment. He died August 5, 1752 aged 56 and was buried at the parish church in Bingley. A tablet is affixed to the wall in said church containing the following fulsome inscription to his memory erected undoubtedly with the assent of his son Thomas: "Under a stone near the porch marked D. L. lieth David Leach of West Riddlesden Hall, gentleman. He died 5th August 1752, aged 56, leaving an example to posterity how great works are to be accomplished by faith and perseverance."

to the attainment of felicity and for the public utility to succeeding ages. Ann his daughter died April the 16th 1744". This tablet as well as his tombstone were standing in place in 1868. His widow died at the house of her daughter Mrs. Deighton in the City of York, August 25, 1779, as stated on her tombstone aged 90 and was buried by the side of her husband at Bingley. By his wife said David⁷ Leach had five children:

MARY¹ born February 24 1722 married to Robert Deighton of York where she lived and died sine prole.

THOMAS¹ eldest son and heir born November 6 1725 married first Hannah Steadman by whom he had three children (1) THOMAS¹ his heir who inherited West Riddlesden on the death of his father in 1795 or 1796 and never married but probably in conjunction with his brother William¹ his heir he mortgaged the place to a party from Lancashire reserving possession ~~and~~^{at} them during their lives with an annual allowance in money to each of them which was increased on the death of the first which proved to be Thomas¹. On the mortgage becoming absolute by the death of William¹ West Riddlesden Hall became the property of Mr. Sedgwick the present owner. Thomas¹ died June 12 1841 aged 79 and is buried at Bingley. His brother (2) WILLIAM¹ by ~~his~~ his wife Jane (who died November 20 1822 aged 58 and is buried at Bingley) had no issue. On the death of his brother in 1841 William¹ came into possession of the hall. One of the Cowling familly kept house for them. Matthew Darbyshire Bagg was told that their housekeeper's name (perhaps the same) was Miss Hammond who afterwards married Mr. Aspin. William¹ Leach died circa 1854 and is buried at Bingley. There is no tombstone to his memory. The former vicar was to have it attended to but it was neglected on account of a church difficulty with Mr. Ferrand. William¹ was aged about 80. His sister (3) HANNAH SOPHIA¹ married Robert Smithson of Low Laithes about three miles west of Wakefield and southerly from Alvethorp. From her Mrs. Sophia (Darbyshire) Bagg is said to have received her name. Hannah Sophia¹ Smithson died there leaving the following children among whom is the representation of the Maudes and Leaches of Riddlesden: Elizabeth¹, Joseph¹, Joshua¹, living in 1868 at Low Laithes, Sophia¹, Robert¹ and Mary¹. One of them lived for many years in the island of Sicily.

THOMAS¹ the son of David married secondly at Leeds October 16, 1789 Elizabeth sole heiress of Thomas Oates of Leeds and great-granddaughter of the above mentioned

Thomas Fenton of Hunslet (Whitt. Loid & Elm p 96) She was second cousin to her husband. By her he had no issue. He died May 1 1795 according to his gravestone or in April 1796 according to another account and was buried at Bingley at the side of his first wife Hannah who died April 7, 1788 aged 60. His widow died July 11 and was buried July 16, 1807 at Bingley. There is another memorial tablet to them in the church.

ANN¹ born June 4th 1728 died aged 15. She is mentioned on her father's tablet in the church.

RACHEL¹ born November 18, 1730. She never married but adopted the daughter of her niece Mrs. Darbyshire who was named from her and gave her property by will to said adopted child. She died October 28th 1801 aged 73 and was buried at Bingley.

WILLIAM¹ the youngest child of whom next.

WILLIAM LEACH

WILLIAM¹ (David¹ John¹ Thomas¹ John¹ William¹ John¹ Joan¹) aforesaid youngest son of David¹ was born May 16 1732 and married Mary (christened October 11, 1733) daughter of Henry Holliwell of Haworth and Martha (Whittaker) his wife. Lower states that this name is also derived from locality and that the Holy Well was a name given to many sacred fountains in the middle ages but specifically applied to parishes in Lancashire. The name is spelled on the records at Haworth "Hellowel" and according to tradition the family came from Wordsworth near Heptonstal. He died young and his widow survived him many years. He is buried at Bingley and his name inscribed on his father's gravestone but date is wanting. His widow is probably buried elsewhere. William¹ Leach by wife Mary Holliwell had:

RACHEL¹ born at Riddlesden in 1753 and married Matthew Darbyshire.

NANCY¹ second daughter and eventually co-heiress of said William Leach was married to Samuel Cowling of the West Riding. A previous connection with the Cowling family is noted and possibly it is this Samuel who is mentioned as having been born in 1749. Their children were (1) Samuel¹ Hartley who died young and unmarried, (2) Mary,¹ (3) Samuel,¹ (4) Joshua,¹ (5) David¹ born in 1784 married at York his cousin Rachel Leach Darbyshire by whom he had no issue and died there 19 February 1817 and was

buried at Bingley, (6) Ann^h who was never married but lived the last survivor of her family in 1868 at No. 3 Eastern Terrace Heworth Road York and died 29 September 1875 aged 89. (7) William,^h (8) John,^h (9) Rachel,^h (10) Catharine,^h and (11) Charles.^h Their residence was in the City of York where they died many years since. The name is also derived from a place in Craven called Cowling from an abundant appearance of coal in the neighborhood.

DAVID^h died an infant unmarried.



NOTES BY MATTHEW DARBYSHIRE BAGG.

The ages of persons in the foregoing pedigree are mostly taken from grave-stones and do not always agree with records of births.

West Riddlesden Hall is situated on the banks of the Aire in the westerly part of the parish about a quarter of a mile from Stockbridge. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal lies between the river and the house. It is an old stone building probably of the time of Queen Elizabeth with a low roof and several gables. It is surrounded towards the road by a stone wall enclosing a garden and yard containing trees and shrubbery. The house is very near the street on the opposite side of which are the barns and stable. In the rear of them the land ascends rapidly to the extensive and barren tract called Rumbold's Moor. This moor was burned over in 1868. The place is not very beautiful or attractive. Mr. Sedgwick the owner is a fine looking gentleman of about 60 years of age.

Besides the pedigree mentioned which was according to tradition drawn up by a lawyer of the family supposed to be Thomas Leach Esq mentioned in the title as of Grey's Inn and Staple Inn the other sources of information used are some memoranda by Mrs. Bagg, conversations with Miss A. Cowling and the gravestones etc at Bingley.

Roger Dodsworth made a visitation of Yorkshire in 1620 and extensive historical collections contained in 162 MS volumes presented by Lord Fairfax who resided at Denton near Bingley to the Bodlian library at Oxford where they still remain.

Sir William Dugdale made his visitation of Yorkshire in 1665. It was published by the Surters society in 1859. His secretary then was that learned antiquary John Hopkinson of Loft House whose collections in 40 volumes are in possession of the Smith family of Heath Hall near Wakefield. A catalogue of them is published in Nicholls Lit. III. I. 253-258 the index of which was made by Richard Bentley who died 1869.

Notes & Queries 4th S III. 508.

John Richardson Currer had collected pedigrees of almost all the families in Craven completed down to 1773 (Whitt. Crav. Pref) including transcripts from Dodsworth. Miss Richardson Currer of Eshton Hall had in her fine library in 1838 not only Hopkinson's MSS but probably also the above collections of her relative. Dibden North. tour. She died in 1861.

An examination of these authorities would probably be sufficient for the purpose of completing the foregoing pedigree as well as those of the Yorkshire families which follow.

Mils Gale an antiquary and cousin of the learned Roger Gale was rector of St. Peters church in Keighley the neighboring town in 1710. Whitt 144-8.

See also a publication called Keighley Past and Present printed there in 1858.

The printed pedigree of the Fosters contains some account of the Maudes of Westmoreland.

Copies of the part of Hopkinson's MS including the Craven pedigrees made by Willson are in the public library at Leeds. For admission to this library introduction by a member is required.



MAUDE



MAUDE FAMILY.

MAUDE: A remarkable contraction of De Mont Alto, De Mont-alt "of the high mountain". (Lower) The Norman form Monthault has passed into English through Mohaut to Maud and in Scotch to Mowalt. (Lower)

ARMS OF MONTALT (ancient) Azure a lion rampant argent.

CREST: On a wreath a lion's gamb erect and erased argent grasping an oak branch vert acorns.or.

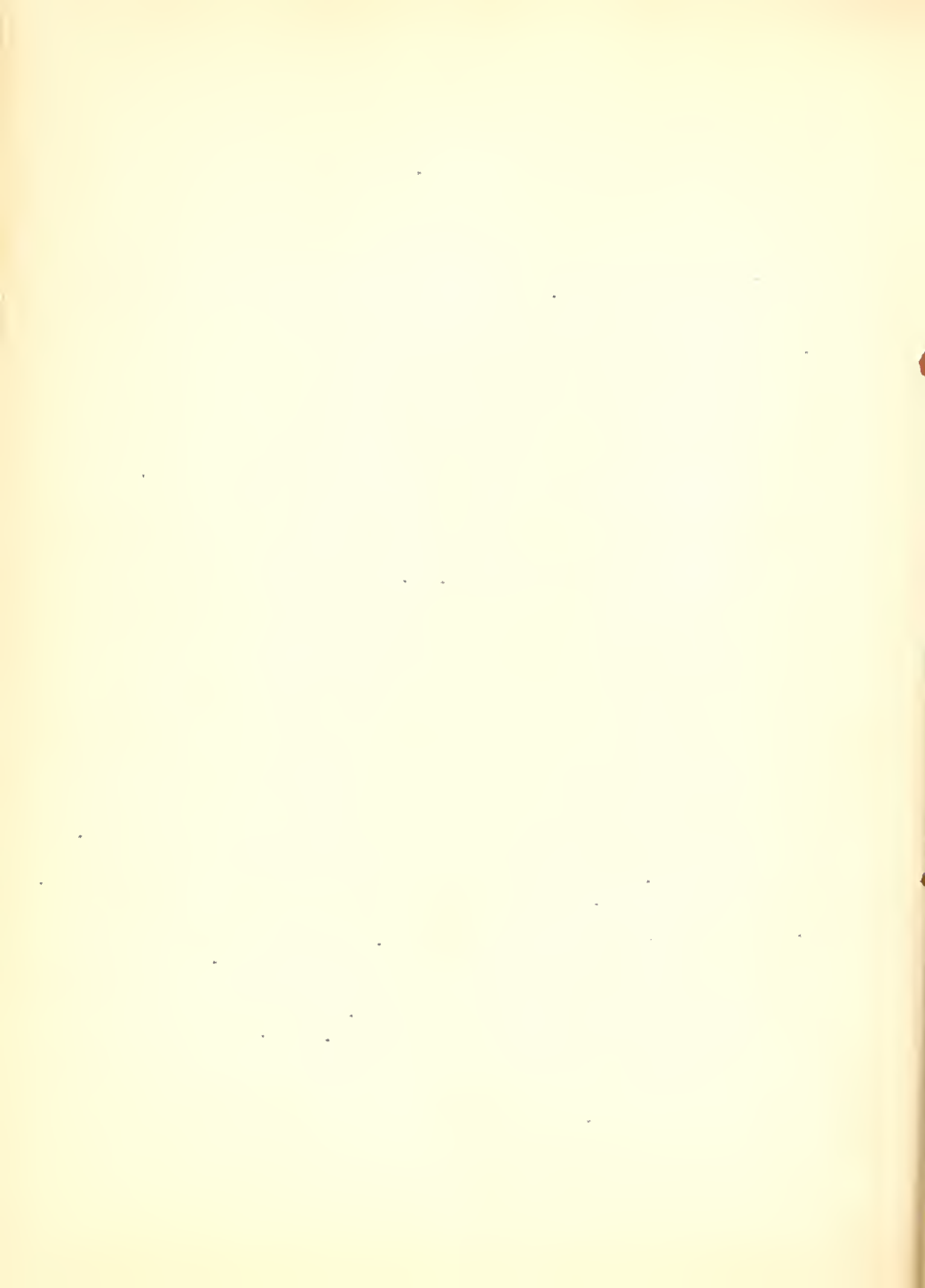
EUSTACE

EUSTACE a Norman adventurer came to England at the time of the conquest among the followers of the potent knight Hugh Lupus (the wolf) the Palatine Earl of Chester and nephew of King William In Doomsday Book and in deeds he is styled Eustacius Normannus, and the Norman hunter. Some writers consider him as the first baron Montalt (Burkes' Land. Gentry art Maude) He left issue (vid Orm. Chesh. I, 55 and XXVIII)

HUGH styled Fitz Norman and de Mara. In the time of William Rufus he gave lands to the abbey of Chester. By Omerod in his history of Chester this Hugh is considered as the founder of the barony of Montalt. He was living in 1093 He is mentioned in Doomsday survey.

ROGER who succeeded his brother Hugh as second baron Montalt and

RALPH of whom next.



RALPH

RALPH aforesaid third son of Eustace succeeded his brother. He is considered by Burke to be the son of Roger. He was also living in 1093 and made a grant to the same abbey. These lords were now barons of Montalt, a Welsh outpost of the Palitinate of Chester and of Hawarden both of which localities are in Flintshire. Montalt is a translation of the Welsh name of the place. They were hereditary stewards of the Earldom of Chester and held their barony by tenure. Ralph had two sons:

ROBERT his heir of whom below and

SIMON of the county of York. He was the first of the family to settle in that county and appears in the list of feodatories of the Skipton fee holding under the family of Romillè found in the black book of the Exchequer of the end of Henry II's reign as follows: "Simon de Montalt III car" i. e. he had three carcates of land undoubtedly at Riddlesden. He was living in 1160. He had a son Richard who was styled Lord of Riddlesden Morton, Potter-Newton and barnaby upon Donne. The name of the first place indicates that Morton was then in the same manor with Riddlesden. Potter Newton is near Leeds and Barnaby near Doncaster. He also had a son likewise named Simon who died in the lifetime of his father, but having had seven daughters, of whom Elinor married Henry de Whalley (Whit. Whal. page 344) and the youngest Elizabeth was married to Robert Passeluer or Paslew Master of the rolls a high office in the Court of Chancery .

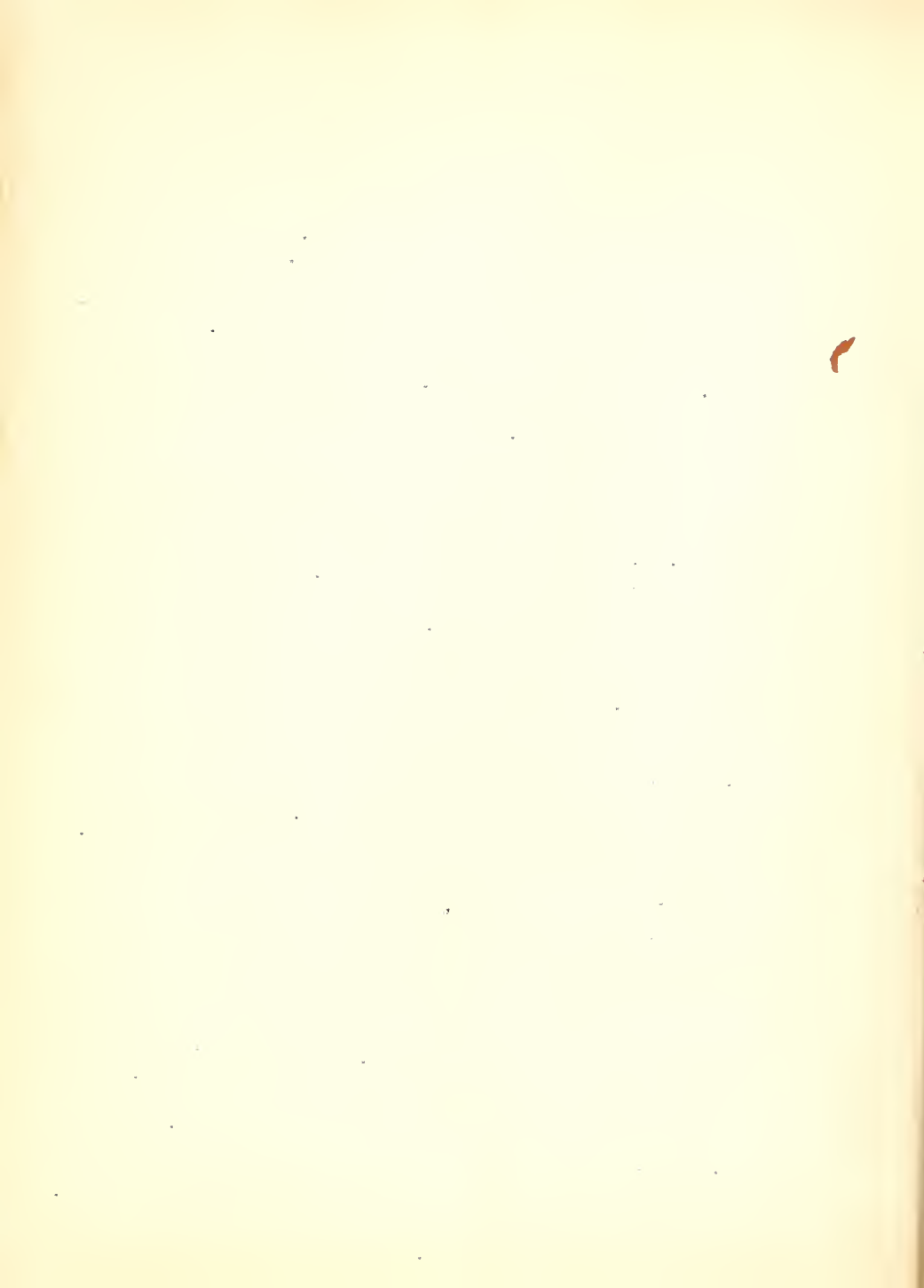
This name is derived from a place called Pasley Low. There were other intermarriages between the Montalt and Passeleurs. This Robert the crafty ecclesiastic of Henry III's time received the following complimentary verses from a monkish writer alluding to his name as coming from the French passee l'eau

Nec enim quia transit

*Sed procellit aquam, cognomine crede notari
Mente quidem lenis, re dulcis, sanguine clarus
In tribus his procellit aquam".*

The name of place and person is now written Pashley. Lower

This Elizabeth was married after said Robert's death to William de Langfield, Lord of Langfield 6 Edw. II (Whit. Crav. 119) But by her first husband she had issue John Paslew of Riddlesden who probably received through his mother that part of Riddlesden called East Riddlesden, for the Paslews seem to have been possessed of East Riddlesden Hall as early as 1400. They owned the north isle



in St. Peters Church Keighley which they kept in repair where in 1621 was an ancient gravestone with a shield containing their arms (Arg. a fess between 3 mullets pierced au.) quartered with Maude. (Sable A, a lion rampant Gules debruised with two bars sa.) Whitt Cr. 144. John Paslew, a descendant living 3 Henry VI, was grandfather of Alexander whose son Walter had besides a daughter Is l married to Robert Baildon and a son Francis Paslew who conveyed East Riddlesden Hall to John Rishworth who had married another daughter of said Walter Paslew. His son another John Rishworth married Ann Townsley of Royle and by her had issue Richard who with his father sold East Riddlesden to Mr. John Murgatroyd of Murgatroyd (Moorgate Road) His descendant James had a daughter and heiress Grace who was married to Nicholas Starkie and through her East Riddlesden passed to that family and when Whittaker wrote in 1805 was in possession of another Nicholas Starkie. Richard son of Simon being thus without male descendants granted the lands of West Riddlesden in Yorkshire to his cousin Robert the son of Aylmer East Riddlesden having been as above mentioned otherwise disposed of.

ROBERT DE MONTALT.

ROBERT DE MONTALT aforesaid the eldest son and heir of Ralph third baron succeeded his father as fourth baron. He is said to be the first who assumed the family surname although his brother Simon was undoubtedly called Montalt. He was Seneschal of Chester tempore King Stephen. Burke calls him the first baron by tenure. He married firstly Lusha who held the church of Neston in dower. Neston is in Cheshire on the Dee below Chester. He married secondly Emma Delavel. He had issue as follows:

RALPH succeeded his father. He was Seneschal of Chester and gave said church of Neston to Abbey of Chester. He married Matilda and died sine prole tempore Richard I.

ROBERT succeeded his brother as Seneschal of Chester; had been (1160) sheriff of Lancashire. He confirmed his brother's donation to Chester Abbey in the time of Phillip de Orreby He was the father of Roger de Montalt or Mohant reputed one of the greatest barons of the realm tempore Henry III, Seneschal of Chester and justice of Chester 1247, 1258 and 1259. He attended Prince Edward to the Holy Land. Says



the Chronicle of Matthew Paris: "In this year (1250) Roger de Monthaut one of the higher rank of nobles in the kingdom of England assumed the Cross and sold much of his property in order to provide himself with necessaries". Some of this property was his lands at Coventry disposed of to the Kronks of that place. He died in 1260 (44 Henry III) having married Cecilia fourth daughter of William de Albini Earl of Arundel (by Matilda sister and co-heiress of Randle Blundeville Earl of Chester and Lincoln) and second sister and finally co-heiress of Hugh de Albini Earl of Arundel. By her he had John De Montalt Seneschal of Chester married firstly to Helena widow of Robert de Stockport and secondly Millisent daughter of William de Cantilupe and widow of Lord la Zouche but died sine prole. His widow died 9 Edward I. Robert de Montalt heir to his brother John called the Black Steward of Chester. He died 3 Edward I leaving two sons Roger de Montalt heir to his father; was summoned to parliament as baron 23 Edward I. He married Julianna daughter of Roger de Clifford and died sine prole 25 Edward I. Robert de Montalt Seneschal of Chester succeeded as heir to his brother. He was also summoned to parliament from 28 Edward I to 3 Edward III. He was often in the wars in Scotland and in Gasgony. Burke calls him the celebrated. He married Emma widow of Richard Fitz-John who survived him until 5 Edward III. Her monument in Straddsett church Norfolkshire contains this inscription: "Ici gist Dame Emma de Montalt Femme de deux barons. Dieu fasce Pitie avez merci de sa ame". (Vid Gough's Sep. mon. I, 93). He died in 1228 sine prole when the barony became extinct but he left his lands to Phillipa the Queen of King Edward II for her life and afterwards to her son John of Eltham and his heirs. Llucha, daughter of Roger and sister of John and Robert, was married to Phillip de Orreby of Albanley the younger and died before 1228 leaving an only daughter and heiress. Agnes ward of Roger de Montalt, who sold her wardship for 100 marks to Phillip de Orreby the elder. About 1228 she married Walkeline de Arderne and had issue. The Ardernes' representa ives in the female line of the barony of whom is Lord Alvanley and was Mary Arden mother of William Shakespere the finest genius known among men. Hugh de Montalt son of Roger died sine prole. Ralph de Montalt his brother a clerk was forcibly presented to the church of Neston by Roger de Montalt.



JOHN third son of Robert was the father of Sir Adam Montalt sheriff of Lancashire in 1262 and who saved the life of the King (Henry III) at the battle of Evesham in 1264. (Baines Lancashire & Hist. Eversham)

MATTHEW

SIMON

WILLIAM DE MONTALT a clerk rector of Neston is noticed in his brother Ralph's grant of said church to Chester Abbey.

ROGER

ANDOMAR or Aylmer de Montalt of whom next.

AYLMER DE MONTALT.

AYLMER DE MONTALT youngest son of Robert fourth baron was ancestor of the Yorkshire and only surviving line of the family. Accompanying in 1174 the expedition against William the Lion he had the good fortune to make the Scottish monarch prisoner by surprize at Alnwick in Northumberland. Conveying his royal captive to the King Henry II then at Falaise in Normandy the prince granted to him instead of his ancient ensigns for his arms "a lion gules debruised by two bars sable". The lion represents the lion of Scotland. The Scotch king was called the Lion because he first used the lion in his coat armor. The bars in this new coat of arms denote captivity. It was a custom of chivalry for a captor in war to assume his prisoner's coat armor. The practice in this case was not fully carried out perhaps on account of the rank of the prisoner. King William during his imprisonment made treaty with Henry acknowledging his sovereignty over Scotland, upon which the claim of King Edward one of Henry's successors, was founded and which was the pretext for the wars against Scotland. In 1827 Mr. Maude of Moorhouse near Wakefield visited West Riddle Hall the ancient seat of the family of Montalts or Maudes and there copied from stained glass in the stair case window a very old and curious heraldic representation of the arms "the lion debruised by the bars", surmounted with the letters "RTHUR DE MAHAU": the first letter A being cut off by the leading as well as the final T. This representation is figured in Burke's Commoners and is here copied. There was a family tradition that Riddlesden means the Red Lion's Den. But it seems probable that this legend was ^{well} made to suit the circumstances for it was already so called before the time of Aylmer. The son of Aylmer was:



ROBERT DE MONTALT.

ROBERT inherited West Riddlesden from his cousin Richard the son of Simon second son of Ralph third baron. In one account he is called Roger. He took possession of the place and left a son.

From this time the pedigree is not complete but the family became numerous and was divided into several branches.

In Dugdale's Monasticon the name of Simon de Mohant occurs as a benefactor of the priory of Pomfret (or Pontefract) in Yorkshire. By Matilda his wife he had issue Simon, Robert and Henry.

Henry de Monte Alto is noticed in 1 Edward III (1325) as having summons to attend equis et arms at New Castle upon Tyne. Banks Dorm. Bar. I, 375. Banks IV, 218.

A branch of the family was settled at Holthwaite Hill near Harwood in Yorkshire of whom Robert Maude married Ann heiress of William Oglethorpe of Roundhay. A Rev. Danla Maud appeared in New England in 1638 where he married Mary Bonner widow but left no issue.

Christopher Maude of Yorkshire in the 17th century settled in Ireland. His descendants having served in parliament attained a baronetcy and in the eighteenth century one of them obtained a revival of the ancient title and from him derives the present Baron Montalt and Viscount Hawarden of the Irish peerage, whose residence is at Dundrum on the east coast of Ireland. Their pedigree in Lodge's Irish peerage (Lonf. 1789) vol. VII page 271 drawn from a MS called "Montalticusa" made by Mr. John Prestwick derives their lineage erroneously from Christopher of West Riddlesden Hall and is followed by Burke.

Mr. Thomas Maude, Author of Verbeia or Wharfedale, a poem with historical remarks (York 1782) built Burley Lodge at Burley near Bingley and died in 1798.



THOMAS

Returning now to the family of West Riddlesden the son of Robert (or Roger) and grandson of Aylmer left issue whose names are not found but the sixth in descent from the said Robert at Riddlesden was Thomas the father of Constantine living there between 1480 and 1520. He married a daughter of Keighley of New Hall. The name of Keighley is derived from the town pronounced Keightly. The family also anciently had a seat at Utley very near here. One of them was slain at the battle of Agincourt and is mentioned by Shakespeare (King Henry V, Act IV scene VIII) He is there called Sir Richard Ketley. Their tombs are also in the north isle of St. Peters church with those of the Pasleys. This church was granted by Henry VIII to Henry Earl of Cumberland. The heiress of Keighley of Keighley married respectively Thomas Worsley Esq. and William Cavendish, Baron Hardwick. The descendant of the latter the Duke of Devonshire now owns the property including the church. Mag. Brit. (Lond. 1731) VI, 426. Maules Brit. Gaz.

By his wife Keighley he had a son and heir

ARTHUR MONHAULT OR MAUDE

Arthur Monhault or Maude married a daughter of Lawrence Townley. This name is derived from a place near Whalley in Lancashire (Lower). This author remarks that the pedigree of the Townsleys may well compare with that of any family in England. They are derived from Spartlingus first Dean of Whalley living about 896 when Alfred reigned over England. His son Liwlphus Cutwholf received his surname from having cut a wolf's tail off in the forest. They were hereditary deans of Whalley and lords of the manor: The great-grandson of Liwlphus was Geoffrey dean of Whalley who married a daughter of Roger de Laci constable of Chester who about 1200 granted to said Geoffrey two bovates of land at Tunleia (Towneley). Henry son of Geoffrey married Elenor Montalt. A grandson of Geoffrey Richard de Tunley was the first designated by this surname. His grandson another Richard left two daughters co-heiresses Agnes wife of John de Hargreaves and Cecilia eventually sole heiress who married John del Legh. This John del Legh was the grandson of another John, whose mother Agnes (daughter of Richard del Legh of High Legh County Chester) married for her third husband Sir William Venables knight, second son of Sir W Venables baron of Kinderton and by him had said John who took the name of Legh. His said grandson John died anno 1330



4-3

leaving by said Cecilia a son Gilbert whose son John de la Legh living in 1346 married Claria daughter ~~daughter~~ of Thomas Fenton. Their son was Richard de Townley alias de la Legh whose grandson another Richard died in 1454 leaving a son John Towneley. He by his wife Isabel daughter of Richard Sherburne of Stronghurst had issue. 1. Richard his heir from whom derive the Towneleys of Towneley a distinguished Roman Catholic family. 2. Lawrence of Burnside living 14 Edward IV who was grandfather of another Lawrence who married Helen natural daughter of Thomas Hasketh of Rufforth by whom he had besides four sons six daughters one of whom Ann was married to Robert Rishworth of Riddlesden and another as in the text to Arthur Maude. 3. Nicholas who married Elizabeth daughter of Richard Catherwell and widow of William Tempest. This Nicholas was ancestor of the family of Royle into which John Rishworth married. There were several other children of John Towneley. Arms of Towneley Argent a fess sable three mullets in chief of the second. Crest. On a perch or a hawk close proper beaked and billed of the first round the perch a ribbon gules. Motto Tenez le vraye.

ARTHUR MONHAULT OR MAUDE by wife Townley had besides a daughter Agnes the wife of Stephen Passeleure also a son and heir

THOMAS MAUDE

THOMAS MAUDE of West Riddlesden Esq married Catharine Tempest daughter of Roger Tempest of Broughton. The origin of this name is considered doubtful and Lower suggests that it may be derived from the French tempestè that is shipwrecked. The first of the family in point of time was Roger Tempest Lord of the manor of Bracewell (West of and near Skipton) born in the last year of William the Conqueror. Seventh in descent from Roger was John Tempest Lord of Bracewell and Waddington a partizan of the Earl of Lancaster in removing Piers Gaveston from the councils of Edward II. He died in 1351 leaving by Maria his wife daughter of Sir Hugh Clitheron knight two sons Sir Richard knight ancestor of the Tempests of Studley, Holmside, Stella, Brancepath, Wingar and Cranbrook, and his heir Sir John Tempest of Bracewell knight. He married Margaret daughter of Sir Thomas Holland and sister of



4

~~and sister of Sister~~ of Sir Thomas Holland Earl of Kent K G (the husband of Joan Plantaganet the "Fair Maid of Kent" who married subsequently Edward the Black Prince) and by her had a son Sir Richard Tempest knight the father of Sir Piers Bracewell knighted at Agincourt and ancestor of the Tempests of Bracewell and Tong now extinct in the male line and also father of Roger Tempest his second son. This Roger was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1434 (See Fuller's worths. page 219) He married Katharine daughter and heiress of Sir Piers Gilliot lord of Broughton, Burnsall and Thorpe by whom he had William his heir. He married firstly Joan Metcalf by whom he had John his heir and secondly Elizabeth Cathasall who married again after her first husband's decease Nicholas Towneley. William Tempest was living 5 Henry VII. His son John had besides Roger his heir also a son Edward Tempest who by his wife Agnes obtained the estate of Gillison and was the grandfather of Thomas Tempest of Gillison who married Catharine or Margaret Maude. Roger Tempest Esq of Broughton son of John and brother of Edward married Ann daughter of Sir John Carr knight of Thornton in Craven by Margaret his wife daughter of Thomas Lord Clifford. By her Roger Tempest had issue Stephen ultimately his heir whose grandson Sir Stephen Tempest knight built the mansion at Broughton in 1597. His descendant in the eighth degree Charles Robert was created a baronet in 1841 but dying in December in 1865 without issue the baronetcy was conferred upon his nephew Sir Charles Henry Tempest of Broughton the present baronet. Roger Tempest by his said wife Ann Carr had three other sons besides Stephen and four daughters of whom the third Catharine married as in the text Thomas Maude or Montalt of Riddlesden. Arms of tempest. Argent a bend between six martlets sable. Crest a griffin's head erased per pole argent and sable beak.gules
Motto: Loywf as thou fynds.

The name Carr is of doubtful origin but Lower considers it to be local. It is the same name as Ker and exists both in France and Scotland as well as in England. Thornton in Craven is west of Broughton and Skipton.

The Cliffords derive their name from their castle in Herefordshire (Lower). The family early took a high rank. A marriage with the Montalts is noted in the text. They received a grant of the castle and great estates of Skipton in the 14th century which had been at first the property of the de Rouilles and in Edward II's time of the favorite Piers Gaveston. They had been Earls of Westmoreland from an early date and hereditary sheriffs of Westmoreland. Robert de Clifford of Appleby living tempore Edward II by his wife Matilda de Clare was grandfather of



4

Roger de Clifford. He married Matilda daughter of Thomas Beauchamp Earl of Warwick who died in 1403. These Earls of Warwick were a very important race who had frequently intermarried with the royal family. One of them was known as the King maker. This Roger de Clifford was also Earl of Westmoreland and died 13 Richard II. He was the grandfather of John Lord Clifford and Westmoreland who married Elizabeth⁵ (who died 16 October 15 Henry VI) daughter of Henry Lord Percy surnamed Hotspur. By her he (who died 13 March 9 Henry V) had a son and heir Thomas⁶ Lord Clifford and Earl of Westmoreland born 2 Henry V slain in battle at St Albans 22 May 1455. He married Joanna daughter of Thomas Lord Dacre by whom he had besides an heir diversi alli liberi one of whom was Margaret⁷ the wife of Sir John Carr. The property went with an heiress Ann Countess of Dorset and Pembroke in the 17th century to another family and through the Earl of Thanet her descendant to the present owner Sir Richard Tuiton. Henry Lord Percy was the son of the Earl of Northumberland (derived from Wm. de Perci temp. Wm. the Conqr.) and married Elizabeth⁴ daughter of Edmund Mortimer³ Earl of March and granddaughter of Lionel² Duke of Clarence second son of Edward III¹. By her Henry le Percy (who was slain at Shrewsbury 4 Henry IV) had Elizabeth Lady Clifford.

Thomas Maude of West Riddlesden Esqr by wife Catharine⁹ daughter of Roger Tempest of Broughton had three sons and three daughters namely:

ARTHUR the eldest son and heir. He proved his pedigree at Glover's visitation in 1585. It may be found in Harleian MS 1394 page 212 and 1487 fo. 164. The coat of arms also accompanies it as on the succeeding page. The arms were probably modified at this time. It is his name I suppose which was on the stair case window as copied. He married Jane daughter of ^{Anthony} Eltofts of Farnell and by her had six daughters: Agnes the eldest married to John Barston of Nonbrigg, Jane, Margaret, Isabel married to Thomas Wade of the parish of Addingham, Elizabeth and Mary.

THOMAS second son of Thomas died sine prole.

CHRISTOPHER of whom below.

MARGARET married to Thomas Tempest of Yellison.

ANN _____ married to Thomas Hall of Shibden.

ISABEL married to Robert Bayedon of Bayedon and left issue.



CHRISTOPHER MONTALT OR MAUDE.

CHRISTOPHER MONTALT OR MAUDE aforesaid youngest son and eventually heir of Thomas. He was of Holling Hall near Ilkley and of Woodhouse. He was patron of the church of Ilkley 18 Sep, ember 1554. (This property remained in the family and recently belonged to L. W. Hartley, Esq) His name is also spelled Mohut. About this time the orthography Mawde was also used. The will of Christopher bears date in 1561 and he was probably deceased before 1568 when the patronage of Ilkley was in the hands of the assignees of Arthur Maude. Christopher by his wife Grace left issue:

THOMAS eldest son and heir of whom below.

JOHN ancestor of the Maudes of Stainland, Alvethorpe, Moorhouse and Blawith and of Rev. Thomas Roxby who assumed that surname in lieu of his ancient patronimic. John Maude Esq. late of Moorhouse, author of a description of Niagara Falls published at Wakefield about 40 years ago, appears to have been the representative of this John (2nd son of Christopher) and consequently the representative in the male line of the Maudes of Riddlesden and of the ancient barons Montalt of Flintshire, as the Smithsons are the representatives in the female line.

ISABEL the daughter of Christopher married to William Currer of Mooley, son of Hugh and brother of Henry of Kildwick.

THOMAS MAUDE.

THOMAS MAUDE aforesaid heir of Christopher was of the parish of Bingley in 1615. He was patron of Ilkley 13 December 1598. He married about 1616 Eleanor Ferrand of the parish of Ilkley of a family numerous and distinguished in Craven and of which a collateral branch survives at Harden Grange in Bingley. This name Ferrand is derived from a place in Normandy so called from its ores of iron. Lower. Thomas Maude died 3 January 1633 having had seven or eight sons who died without issue, one of whom Robert was patron of Ilkley 29 September 1607 and 4 May 1640. He was of Riddlesden and of Rippon County York. His father Thomas left also a daughter

ANN of whom next.



ANN MAUDE.

ANN MAUDE aforesaid daughter and eventual heiress of Thomas was married to John Leach of the parish of Bingley by whom she had issue to whom she carried West Riddlesden Hall.

Some years ago there were eight residences of the Maudes near Wakefield (Stantand, Moorhouse &c). The family in Westmoreland were Quakers.

John Maude Esq of Moorhouse died in 1852. See Wakefield and its neighborhood by W. S. Banks.



FENTON



FENTON FAMILY

There are parishes and places named Fenton in the counties of York Lincoln and Stafford. The neighborhood of Leeds was the principal habitat of the name in the XIV century. (Lower)

ARMS OF FENTON. Argent a cross between four fleures de lis sable.

CREST. A fleur de lis enfiled with a ducal coronet or

This family appears to have been very anciently settled in the vicinity of Leeds. Mr Thoresby the historian of that town notes that the first marriage of the ancient family of Legh after its translation to Middleton in Yorkshire was with Clarier daughter of Thomas Fenton (6 Edward III, 1332) Of the same family it appears was Sir Geoffrey Fenton knight Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth who married Alice Weston. His daughter Katharine married Richard Boyle the first Earl of Cork and was mother of the philosopher Boyle and ancestor of several titled families. In the two years preceding the restoration (1658-9) William Fenton was mayor of Leeds.

Hunslet is a suburb of Leeds. It means dogs kennel. The Gascoigne family of whom Sir William Gascoigne was Lord Chief Justice tempore Henry IV had an estate here which was afterwards forfeited to the Queen who bestowed it upon Sir Edward Cary. His posterity sold it to the inhabitants and the Fentons who were the chief of them are now lords of it (Mag Brit 1731 VI 391). On the hill between Hunslet and Middleton is Hunslet Woodhouse a pleasant village almost wholly inhabited by the ancient and numerous family of Fenton. ib. 414 Maubs Ga.



The Fenton mansion there is an old stone building now abandoned by the family and divided into tenements and let out by the owner Dr Willson of Leeds. Over the door on the south side next to the street is the inscription 1654 W. F. - J. F. On the opposite side of the house is a fine view including the whole city of Leeds. The chapel at Hunslet contains the tomb of Thomas Fenton and his wife who survived him and saw herself grandmother and great-grandmother to 138 descended from her. ib. 391.

THOMAS¹ FENTON

THOMAS¹ FENTON who died 1689 aged 39 left by Ann Talham his wife five daughters and one son also named Thomas

THOMAS² FENTON

THOMAS² (THOMAS¹) died in 1705 aged 58. He married for his second wife Mary Ibbetson the daughter of Samuel and sister of James Ibbetson by whom he had eight daughters and one son, among them being:

Rachel³ Fenton married David Leach

Mary³ Fenton married Joseph Oates of Leeds and had a son Thomas⁴ Oates who by Sarah Watson his wife was father of an only daughter and heiress Elizabeth⁵ Oates who was baptized 21 September 1743 and married in 1789 to Thomas Leach and died in 1807 sine prole.

Thomas³ Fenton the son and heir of the said Thomas² Fenton lived at Hunslet and was the father of Samuel⁴ Fenton who married Ellen Leach born 29 June 1730 of Bridlington or Burington in Bingley a granddaughter of Thomas Leach born in 1672 and daughter of Thomas and Ann Leach. Said Ellen Leach Fenton died in August 1794 at West Riddlesden Hall while on a visit to her cousin Mrs Thomas Leach by her said Samuel⁴ Fenton who was a merchant of Leeds left issue from whom derive the present family of Castle Rigg near Keswick in Cumberland who are quite rich and are said to have a residence at Leamington in Warwickshire



RACHEL³ FENTON

Rachel³ (Thomas[^] Thomas[']) born about 1690 and died in August 1779. She was married to David Leach Esq of West Riddlesden Hall and died at York August 1779 in the 90th year of her age and consequently was older than her husband born in 1695.



